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ABSTRACT

In December 1973 the Higher Education Panel conducted a survey of its 646 member institutions regarding their experiences in the fall of 1973 with the Office of Education student assistance programs. The data from responding institutions (515) were weighted statistically to develop population estimates of the number and type of students nationwide who were assisted by each of the Office of Education's programs of student assistance. A summary of the survey results includes: (1) An estimated 167,700 freshmen at 2,584 colleges and universities received Basic Opportunity Grants during the fall of 1973. The average grant amounted to $349. (2) Twice as many students received Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, and approximately 565,100 students received assistance under the College Work-Study program. (3) Most of the Students assisted received a "package" of several types of financial aid. Findings concerning reactions to the program include: (1) The two primary factors felt to be increasing administrative workload were the uncertainty over funding and procedures associated with the needs analysis. (2) Ninety percent of institutional officers felt that the needs analysis resulted in an unrealistic amount for the contribution that a student's family was expected to pay. Appendices include the survey questionnaire, estimation formulas, and population estimates. (Author/PG)

ED 089631

The Impact of Office of Education Student Assistance Programs Fall, 1973

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AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

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The American Council on Education, founded in 1918, is a council of educational organizations and institutions. Its purpose is to advance education and educational methods through comprehensive voluntary and cooperative action on the part of American educational associations, organizations, and institutions.

The Higher Education Panel is a survey research program established by the Council for the purpose of securing policy-related information quickly from representative samples of colleges and universities. *Higher Education Panel Reports* are designed to expedite communication of the panel's survey findings to policy-makers in government, in the associations, and in educational institutions across the nation.

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The Impact of Office of Education Student Assistance Programs, Fall 1973

Elaine H. El-Khawas
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Joan L. Kinzer

Higher Education Panel Reports
Number 18, April, 1974

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HIGHLIGHTS

In December, 1973, the Higher Education Panel conducted a survey of its 646 member institutions regarding their experiences in the fall of 1973 with Office of Education student assistance programs. The data from responding institutions (n=515) were weighted statistically in order to develop population estimates of the number and type of students nationwide who were assisted by each of the Office of Education's programs of student assistance. Readers are cautioned that proprietary institutions were not included in the survey; results are representative of those institutions of higher education listed in Education Directory. Responses were based on the best information available to institutions. The survey results summarized below are approximations but, in a context of pressing need for baseline data on the issue, they should be useful to policy-makers concerned with student aid programs.

Number of Students Assisted

- An estimated 167,700 freshmen at 2,584 colleges and universities received Basic Opportunity Grants during the fall of 1973. The average grant amounted to $349. It should be noted that proprietary institutions were not included in the survey.
- Twice as many students (356,700) received Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, and approximately 565,100 students received assistance under the College Work-Study program. The amount awarded under these two campus based programs averaged $646 for SEOG and $582 for the Work-Study program. For both programs, the number receiving aid in 1973 was lower than the total number reported for 1972.
- Estimates for loan recipients were that 752,900 students received NDSL loans and 686,700 received GSL loans. The average NDSL loan was $653 whereas the average guaranteed loan was $1,045. With these programs, also, the total number of students was lower for 1973 than for 1972.
- Most of the students assisted received a "package" of several types of financial aid. Seventy percent or more of aid recipients in each individual program (except GSL) also received assistance under at least one other O.E. program.
- The estimated number of college students assisted by all O.E. programs in fall 1973 (an unduplicated count) was 1,393,500. Nine out of ten assisted students were from families with adjusted annual incomes of less than $15,000.
- Low-income students (those with adjusted family incomes of less than $7,500) received four-fifths of all Basic Opportunity Grants and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, about two-thirds of Work-Study awards, over half of Direct Student Loans and about one-third of Guaranteed Loans.

Reactions to the Programs

- Thirty-nine percent of institutional representatives characterized the administrative workload for BOGs as light, 38 percent as moderate, and 23 percent as heavy. Fifty-nine percent of representatives felt the workload for GSL applications had been heavy.
- The two primary factors felt to be increasing administrative workload were the uncertainty over funding and procedures associated with the needs analysis.
- Ninety percent of institutional officers felt that the needs analysis resulted in an unrealistic amount for the contribution that a student's family was expected to pay.
- At a third of institutions, fall enrollments had been lower than expected. Of these institutions, 73 percent felt that the lack of federal aid was a factor in the enrollment decline.
- Only 18 percent of institutions reported greater than expected enrollments. Of these institutions, 45 percent thought that the availability of federal aid was a factor influencing their increases.

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The Impact of Office of Education Student Assistance Programs, Fall 1973[1]

Elaine H. El-Khawas and Joan L. Kinzer

As part of the recent and extensive debate over new approaches to the financing of higher education, much attention has been paid to various models for providing student assistance. A particular focus has been that of the appropriate role for federal programs of financial aid to students. The Higher Education Amendments of 1972 included several changes that provided evidence of new directions being taken by the federal government in its programs of student aid. The introduction of the Basic Opportunity Grants programs and the inclusion of a "needs test" under the Guaranteed Student Loan program were two major changes made by Congress in response to the recent debate over the federal role in student financial aid.

These new legislative changes had major impact on students and postsecondary institutions across the nation as they prepared for the fall term of 1973. The new programs encountered problems, however, in getting under way. Implementation was hampered by late decisions regarding operating procedures and funding levels.

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[1]The survey was conducted under grant support to the Higher Education Panel provided jointly by the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, and the U.S. Office of Education (NSF Grant GR-99). We wish to acknowledge that John A. Creager and Paula R. Knepper were responsible for the development of weights to be applied to the data.

Despite the efforts of O.E. program officials and of institutional financial aid officers, it appears that, in particular, the basic grants program will not reach the number of students that might have been assisted during its first year.

This report is based on a survey intended to provide baseline information on the operation of the financial assistance programs of the Office of Education during the fall of 1973. Conducted at the request of the U.S. Office of Education, the survey was designed to provide information on (1) the number and type of students receiving aid through O.E.'s student assistance programs and on (2) the opinions of institutional officers regarding difficulties and problems they encountered in administering the programs. The financial assistance programs covered include the Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BOG), the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG), College Work-Study (CWS), National Direct Student Loans (NDSL), and Guaranteed Student Loans (GSL). For these programs, we sought to assess the number of students assisted and the distribution of aid by income level of students. The amount of administrative workload encountered by institutions and several measures of program impact on institutions were also investigated.

Under the five programs administered by the Office of Education, it should be noted that different degrees of institutional involvement are required. As one result, there are differences between programs in the amount of information readily available to the institution. Under the so-called "college-based" programs (College Work-Study, Direct Student Loans and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants), institutional financial aid officers made awards directly to students who applied for aid. Each participating institution received an annual apportionment of the State's allotment and with these funds made awards to students. In order to effectively carry out their responsibilities under

these programs, institutions maintained detailed records. The Basic Educational Opportunity Grant program, on the other hand, called for a somewhat different institutional role. Any student meeting predetermined qualifications was eligible for a grant. The financial aid officer simply informed the student of his or her entitlement and, subsequently, served as a paying agent for the government.

The Guaranteed Student Loan program required yet another level of institutional involvement. This past year, colleges were required to assist in making a determination of the student's need for financial assistance by certifying the cost of education at that institution, other financial aid awarded that student, the expected family contribution and a resultant recommended loan amount. For all practical purposes, this concluded the institutional role regarding the loan application. Some institutions attempted to follow-up on the student's success in obtaining a loan, but this often presented too heavy a workload. Because of this loan process, many institutions did not have complete records by which to furnish the data required in this survey.

Design of the Study

The data for this report were collected as part of the continuing survey program of ACE's Higher Education Panel. Since 1971, the panel has been conducting short surveys on topics of general policy interest to higher education, based on information supplied by campus representatives at its member institutions. In December 1973, the Higher Education Panel conducted this survey on its members' experiences with O.E. student assistance programs, with special emphasis on the newly initiated basic grants program and changes in the guaranteed loan programs.

The original sample for the survey consisted of the 646 members of the Higher Education Panel. These institutions comprise a disproportionate stratified

random sample of all U.S. institutions of higher education (n=2,584) as listed in the Education Directory of the U.S. Office of Education. All members of the panel, and all population institutions as well, are categorized in terms of the variables constituting the panel's stratification design (based primarily on type and control) for differentiating the population of American colleges and universities (see Appendix A).

The survey questionnaire (shown in Appendix B) was sent to the entire panel of 646 institutions. Eighty percent (n=515) responded by the end of January, the deadline for return of questionnaires. Table 1 shows the number of respondent institutions and panel institutions according to type (two-year, four-year, university) and control (public, private). The rate of response at two-year colleges (75 percent) was somewhat lower than at other institutions. Because some institutions could not provide information on all data requested, differential response rates are presented for each item of information on the tables; the response rates indicate the proportion of panel institutions who responded to each particular item. On estimates of the number of students with BOG grants, for example, 77 percent were able to supply data.

The information given by panel institutions was statistically adjusted to represent the population of colleges and universities. In order to develop population estimates, data from responding institutions were weighted, within each stratification cell, by the ratio of the number of institutions in the population to the number of panel institutions in that cell who responded to the survey. Weights were computed separately for each data item to allow for differing item response. The sets of cell-and-item weights thus derived were applied to the data of each institution in that cell and the weighted data were then aggregated into broad institutional categories appropriate to the survey analysis. Estimates

of sampling error were computed for all weighted data; they were based on within-stratum variance estimates and a correction factor for sampling from a finite population (see Appendix C). Error estimates were expressed in terms of the ninety-five percent confidence levels appropriate to each data element. In this report, exact figures have been given only for confidence intervals exceeding the population estimate by two percent or more (Appendix D). Exact figures on other items have been computed, however, and are available.

As a result of these procedures, the data reported in the accompanying tables are statistical estimates of the number of students assisted and problems encountered at the entire population of 2,584 institutions of higher education. Thus, while the estimates are based on data supplied by the 515 institutions responding to the panel survey, the weighting procedures make it possible to develop statistical estimates that apply to the broad universe of colleges and universities. It must be kept in mind, however, that the appropriate universe for these results includes those listed in Education Directory; it does not include proprietary and other postsecondary institutions not so listed, and therefore does not provide any information on the number of students assisted or problems encountered at those institutions outside the scope of this survey.

Readers are also reminded that all data represent independently computed population estimates. Because each data item was separately weighted according to its number of responding institutions, subcategories may approximate but generally do not add to their corresponding total categories.

Results

Tables presented in this report show the weighted results of the survey for all institutions and for two broad institutional groupings based on type

(two-year college, four-year college, university) and control (public, private). By way of perspective, it can be noted that fall 1973 enrollment figures released by the National Center for Educational Statistics (O.E.) show that about three-quarters of all college and university students were enrolled at public institutions. Further, 30 percent of all students were enrolled at two-year colleges, 37 percent at four-year colleges, and 33 percent at universities (Chronicle of Higher Education, January 14, 1974).

Number of Students Assisted

Tables 2 through 8 present population estimates for the total number of students receiving assistance under Office of Education aid programs during the academic year 1972-73 and during the fall of 1973. These figures, based as they are on statistically weighted data, are good approximations but are not to be construed as exact counts of the students assisted under O.E. programs. Similarly, all other figures cited in this report should be interpreted as "best estimates" rather than as precise counts.

Basic Opportunity Grants were available only to first-time full-time freshmen during this first year of the program's operation. As shown in Table 2, an estimated 167,700 freshmen received basic grants during fall term, 1973. The average grant amounted to $349. For the majority of basic grant recipients, this aid was supplemented by assistance from at least one other O.E. program.

Twice as many students (356,700) received Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (Table 3). College Work-Study, another of O.E.'s older and more established programs, provided assistance to approximately 565,100 students during fall 1973 (Table 4). The amounts awarded under these two campus-based programs were about the same, averaging $646 for SEOG and $582 for Work-Study.

The great majority of students with SEOGs had received this grant money as part of a package with some other O.E. assistance; similarly, more than three-quarters of Work-Study students had received a combination of types of assistance.

Compared across types of institutions (Table 8), it can be seen that the awards made under these three programs — BOG, SEOG, and Work-Study — were distributed between public and private institutions roughly in agreement with the proportion of students enrolled at each type of institution. Thus, while about three-quarters of all college and university students were enrolled at public institutions, 74 percent of BOG recipients, 68 percent of SEOG recipients, and 67 percent of Work-Study recipients were enrolled at public institutions.

In terms of the instructional level of institutions, however, the distribution of awards showed greater variation from the overall distribution of students. According to enrollment figures, 30 percent of students were enrolled at two-year colleges. A greater proportion of BOG recipients (35 percent) were at two-year colleges, although proportionately fewer SEOG recipients (25 percent) or Work-Study recipients (21 percent) were two-year college students (Table 8).

The pattern was different at four-year colleges. These institutions had accounted for 37 percent of student enrollment during fall 1973; yet, a somewhat greater proportion of assisted students — including 45 percent of BOG recipients, 54 percent of SEOG recipients, and 58 percent of Work-Study recipients — were enrolled at four-year colleges (Table 8). In contrast, although universities had enrolled 33 percent of all students, university students made up much smaller proportions of those receiving awards (20 percent of BOGs, 21 percent of SEOGs, and 21 percent for Work-Study).

These variations in institutional distribution are partly attributable to the effect of restrictions in eligibility. Basic grants, for example, were available only to full-time freshmen. Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants were available only to undergraduate students.

Of the two loan programs, 752,900 students received NDSL loans (Table 5) and an estimated 686,700 received GSL loans during fall 1973 (Table 6). The loan programs thus were reaching more students in fall 1973 than were the other O.E. assistance programs. The amount of assistance was also greater, averaging $653 for NDSLs and as much as $1,045 for Guaranteed Loans.

From a comparison of typical college expenses with the average amount of these grants and loans, it is evident that students must rely on a combination of sources of assistance in order to pay for a year's study. At private institutions, basic charges (room and board, tuition) currently total more than $3,000 (Table 9). At public institutions, basic charges for an academic year for resident students averaged about $1,400.[1] In this context it can be noted that, although only 23 percent of all students were at private institutions, as many as 39 percent of NDSL and GSL recipients were at private institutions (Tables 5 and 6).

Table 6 shows that fewer GSLs were awarded during fall 1973 than in the previous year. Because of difficulties in getting accurate data from institutions on the GSL program, however, the estimates for GSL recipients should be understood to be very rough approximations.

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[1] Basic charges here include only tuition and room and board and do not include commuting and other costs of attendance (see Student Expenses at Postsecondary Institutions, 1974-75). Notably, although tuition is lower at public institutions, room and board costs are roughly comparable across type of institution.

As can be seen by Table 7, the estimated number of college students assisted by all O.E. programs was 1,393,500 for fall, 1973. This unduplicated count emphasizes the fact that a good proportion of students received a "package" of assistance taken from several O.E. programs. In general, three-quarters or more of aid recipients in the individual programs (Tables 2 through 6) had also received aid under another O.E. program. The main exception was the Guaranteed Loan program, where an estimated 37 percent had received combined forms of assistance. Again, however, such comparisons of GSL and other programs may be misleading, particularly because institutional representatives often could not provide complete information on GSL recipients. Similarly, fall 1973 totals are not strictly comparable with the full year's experience reflected in 1972-73 totals.

Type of Student Assisted

Data on the family income level of students receiving O.E. assistance this fall are of considerable interest currently. Debate continues among educators, O.E. administrators, and legislators alike over the desirable purposes of O.E.'s assistance programs and the appropriate models by which students from varying income levels may be helped to meet their college expenses.

Estimated totals for students receiving O.E. assistance, organized according to three broad categories of family income, are shown in Tables 2 through 7. The majority of institutions were able to provide this information but it should be kept in mind that some could only give estimates. Income categories are organized in terms of a family's adjusted annual income, i.e. gross income minus a standard ten percent deduction and exemptions for a family of four. The low-income category of less than $7,500 in adjusted family income would be roughly

equivalent to a gross income of about $11,700. Similarly, the middle-income category of $7,500 to $14,999 in adjusted income would thus be equated with a gross income range of between $11,700 and about $20,000.

Of students given assistance under all O.E. programs (unduplicated count), ninety percent of all recipients were from families with adjusted incomes of less than $15,000 (Table 7). Within particular programs, it can be noted that institutions generally did not vary in the proportion of awards given to students at each income level.

From Tables 2 through 6 it can be seen that low-income students (with adjusted family incomes of less than $7,500) received four-fifths of all Basic Opportunity Grants and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, about two-thirds of Work-Study awards, about half of Direct Student Loans and about one-third of Guaranteed Loans. The main exceptions to the general trend occurred at two-year colleges and only insofar as somewhat larger proportions of low-income students had Work-Study awards or loans.

At the other end of the spectrum, students with adjusted family incomes of $15,000 or more received O.E. assistance primarily through the guaranteed loan program and rarely through other programs. For all institutions, only 19 percent or about 130,000 of the students receiving Guaranteed Loans were from families with adjusted annual incomes of $15,000 or more (Table 6).

These figures clearly underscore the present concentration of O.E. programs on providing assistance to low-income students. They might be compared with a general income profile of the college student population. Census tabulations for 1972-73 show that 23 percent of undergraduate students were from families with annual incomes of less than $7,500. Conversely, 35 percent of all

undergraduates were from families with incomes in excess of $15,000 (National Commission on the Financing of Postsecondary Education, 1974, p.136).

Institutional Opinions on Administrative Difficulties

Because of the delay and confusion in getting O.E's new programs under way this fall, institutional financial aid officers generally faced major problems and much frustration in attempting to provide students with the financial assistance they needed in order to meet their college expenses. For example, basic grant application forms and guideline materials were not available until late summer, a time when many students had already made other financial arrangements and when institutional officers had to readjust aid packages they had already prepared (Chronicle of Higher Education, March 4, 1974).

In order to provide an assessment of the extent of difficulty encountered nationwide and at varying types of institutions, a portion of the survey questionnaire requested that institutional representatives offer their opinions on the relative administrative workload they experienced for each of the O.E. assistance programs and on the primary factor affecting increased workload.

In response to the question on comparative administrative workload (Table 10), most respondents characterized the workload for BOGs as light or moderate, possibly due to the overall low volume of grant applications received. Respondents generally felt their administrative workload was greater for processing the college-based programs, particularly Work-Study and NDSL's. Notably, more than half of institutional officers felt the administrative workload for Guaranteed Loan applications had been heavy. Administrators at varying types of institutions generally offered the same assessments. Respondents at two-year colleges found the workload for GSLs

to be lighter than reported by other institutions but this variation is probably accounted for by the lower reliance of two-year college students on GSLs.

The two primary factors felt to be increasing the administrative workload were the uncertainty over funding and procedures associated with the needs analysis (Table 11). Several institutional representatives indicated on their questionnaires or in accompanying letters that the uncertainty over funding applied particularly to the basic grant program. Complaints about the needs analysis were directed toward both the Basic Grant and Guaranteed Loan programs.

In a related question, the respondents were asked to evaluate how often they felt that the needs analysis resulted in a family contribution that the student's family could actually pay (Table 12). Only 10 percent of the institutional officers felt that the needs analysis almost always resulted in a realistic contribution from the family.

Table 13 illustrates the evaluations given by institutional representatives on the comparative difficulty various types of students may have had in obtaining a guaranteed loan this fall. In their views, a student's ability to obtain a loan seems to have been influenced by his or her level of instruction and by level of family income. Freshmen and sophomores were thought to have experienced greater difficulty than did juniors, seniors, or graduate students. Students from low-income families generally were thought to have had the least difficulty getting loans, those from incomes of $7,500 to 14,999 had more difficulty, and those with incomes above $15,000 were thought to have had the most difficulty. Relatedly, students recommended for subsidized loans were thought to have had much less difficulty than those not eligible for interest subsidies. Notably,

financially independent students[1] were thought to have had slightly more difficulty than others in obtaining guaranteed loans.

Opinions on the Impact of Aid on Institutional Policies

Recent changes in federal legislation on student assistance may eventually have much significant impact on colleges and universities across the country. As one attempt to provide baseline information on how institutional representatives perceive their circumstances presently, questions were asked in the survey about any material impact that O.E. assistance programs may have already had in a number of areas of institutional policy. As can be seen (Table 14), institutional respondents generally felt that, as yet, federal aid programs had little impact on admissions and tuition policies, but a greater impact on their recruiting policies, overall financial condition, student counseling, and other sources of student support. Notably, in several areas private institutions are changing their policies to a greater extent than public institutions.

In a more detailed question, institutional representatives were asked if their fall 1973 enrollment had met their expectations or were within two percent of projections. If enrollment was more or less than projected, they were to indicate whether or not they felt that the availability of federal grants and loans was a factor.

In general, enrollment at half of the institutions had met projections (Table 15); at a third of institutions, enrollments had suffered an unexpected decline whereas, for 18 percent, enrollments were higher than expected. Experience with enrollments varied among types of institutions. At public

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[1] Students were defined as financially independent if he/she is not claimed as an exemption by any person except a spouse for the year in which aid is received and the year prior to the academic year for which aid is requested, does not receive financial assistance of more than $600 from parents, and has not lived more than two consecutive weeks in the home of a parent at any time during the last two years.

institutions, enrollment generally had met or exceeded expectations; only 24 percent reported an unexpected drop in enrollment. In contrast, as many as 41 percent of private institutions reported an unexpected enrollment decline. Thirty-nine percent of four-year institutions reported a decline, as did 28 percent of two-year colleges.

For institutions reporting an unexpected increase in student enrollment, only a small proportion of representatives felt that the availability of federal student aid was a major factor accounting for the increase. At the majority of public institutions and two-year colleges, availability of federal aid was not considered a factor at all.

In contrast, many of the institutions reporting an unexpected drop in enrollment felt that the climate of availability for federal aid had influenced enrollment in a major way. Forty-five percent of the representatives at private institutions with enrollment declines gave this opinion, as did about half of those at four-year colleges and universities.

Conclusion

The results of this Higher Education Panel survey should be of much use to educators and public officials concerned with establishing improved programs of student financial assistance. Despite certain limitations, the survey results provide national estimates of the total number of college students assisted under Office of Education programs and offer a profile of the types of students assisted. Certain patterns of variation in the distribution of financial assistance were also noted according to institutional type and control. Moreover, it was possible to gain some understanding of the experiences and reactions of institutional officers to the federal assistance programs and, in particular, to recent changes in these programs.

Such data should be a valuable contribution to present debate over ways to modify or redirect federal programs of assistance. Certain problems appear to be clearly identified; in other areas, the policy implications of the data might be subject to varying interpretation. Nevertheless, the availability of such baseline information should be generally useful to everyone concerned with present patterns of student financial assistance.

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TABLES

Table 1

Weighted and Unweighted Totals for HEP Survey on
The Impact of O.E. Student Assistance Programs

Reporting Category	Weighted Totals: (Number in Population)	Unweighted Totals		Survey Response Rate
		Number in Panel	Number of Respondents	
All institutions[a]	2,584	646	515	80%
Public institutions	1,310	256	199	78%
Private institutions	1,262	382	311	81%
Two-year colleges	1,043	103	77	75%
Four-year colleges	1,338	373	304	82%
Universities	191	162	129	80%

[a] Independent medical schools (population n = 12; panel n = 8; respondent n = 5) are included in the figures for all institutions but are not included in other categories.
Readers are cautioned that proprietary institutions were not included in the survey; results are representative of those institutions of higher education listed in Education Directory.

Table 2

Estimated Number of Participants in Basic Opportunity Grant Programs[a]

	All[b] Institutions	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Two-Year Colleges	Four-Year Colleges	Universities
Estimated Total Number of Participants, 1973-74	167,700[c]	124,400	43,100	58,400	75,500	33,600
Response rate	(77%)	(76%)	(78%)	(72%)	(80%)	(74%)
Estimated Number Receiving Assistance under Another Federal Program 1973-74	139,500	94,400	44,900[d]	41,900	66,700	30,800
Response rate	(70%)	(70%)	(71%)	(62%)	(74%)	(67%)
Participants by Adjusted Family Income, 1973-74:						
$0 - 7,499	79	81	75	81	78	82
$7,500 - 14,999	20	18	24	19	21	17
$15,000 and over	1	1	1	-[e]	1	1*
Total percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response rate	(66%)	(65%)	(67%)	(65%)	(70%)	(59%)
Average Amount of Grant 1973-74	$349	$284	$418	$287	$404	$308
Response rate	(73%)	(73%)	(73%)	(64%)	(77%)	(71%)

[a] Estimated numbers of participants are rounded to the nearest one hundred.

[b] Independent medical schools are included in the column for all institutions, but are not included in other columns.

[c] Confidence limits have been computed for all figures. Except where specified with an asterisk(*), 95 percent confidence limits ranged no more than + or - two percent of the figures. Confidence limits ranging above two percent are presented in Appendix D.

[d] A discrepancy occurs because estimates are independently weighted according to the number of responding institutions. The estimate with the higher response rate is more reliable.

[e] Less than .5%.

Table 3

Estimated Number of Participants in Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Programs[a]

	All Institutions[b]	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Two-Year Colleges	Four-Year Colleges	Universities
Estimated Total Number of Participants, 1972-73	364,300[c]	241,600	122,200	76,500	207,100	80,100
Response rate	(75%)	(75%)	(75%)	(68%)	(78%)	(75%)
Estimated Total of Participants, 1973-74	356,700	242,000	114,100	89,800	189,700	76,500
Response rate	(75%)	(75%)	(77%)	(68%)	(79%)	(74%)
Estimated Number Receiving Assistance under Another Federal Program, 1973-74	326,200	220,200	105,400	80,900	171,900	72,800
Response rate	(69%)	(69%)	(70%)	(61%)	(73%)	(68%)
Participants by Level of Instruction, 1973-74:						
Freshman/Sophomore	65	71	54	100	55	52
Junior/Senior	35	29	46	0	45	48
Total percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response rate	(67%)	(64%)	(71%)	(64%)	(71%)	(63%)
Participants by Adjusted Family Income, 1973-74:						
$0-7,499	85	86	82	86	84	85
$7,500-14,999	15	14*	18	14*	16	15*
$15,000 and over	-[d]	-	-	-	-	-
Total percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response rate	(66%)	(65%)	(67%)	(65%)	(69%)	(61%)
Average Amount of Grant, 1973-74	$ 646	$ 469	$ 827	$ 448	$ 783	$ 748
Response rate	(72%)	(73%)	(72%)	(64%)	(75%)	(71%)

[a] Estimated numbers of participants are rounded to the nearest one hundred.

[b] Independent medical schools are included in the column for all institutions, but are not included in other columns.

[c] Confidence limits have been computed for all figures. Except where specified with an asterisk (*), 95 percent confidence limits ranged no more than + or - two percent of the figures. Confidence limits ranging above two percent are presented in Appendix D.

[d] Less than .5%.

Table 4

Estimated Number of Participants in College Work Study Programs[a]

	All Institutions[b]	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Two-Year Colleges	Four-Year Colleges	Universities
Estimated Total Number of Participants, 1972-73	602,700[c]	398,200	203,300	118,700	361,200	121,600
Response rate	(74%)	(77%)	(74%)	(68%)	(76%)	(76%)
Estimated Total Number of Participants, 1973-74	565,100	376,300	187,500	117,100	325,100	121,700
Response rate	(75%)	(76%)	(75%)	(67%)	(77%)	(76%)
Estimated Number Receiving Assistance under Another Federal Program 1973-74	434,900	274,600	159,200	86,000	252,300	95,500
Response rate	(69%)	(70%)	(68%)	(61%)	(71%)	(70%)
Participants by Level of Instruction, 1973-74:						
Freshman/Sophomore	56	60	51	100	47	42
Junior/Senior	38	34	44*	0	48	47
Post-Baccalaureate	6	6	5	0	5	11
Total percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response rate	(66%)	(64%)	(69%)	(64%)	(69%)	(63%)
Participants by Adjusted Family Income, 1973-74:						
$0-7,499	66	70	58	74	65	63
$7,500-14,999	30	27	36	24*	31	33
$15,000 and over	4	3	6	2	4	4
Total percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response rate	(65%)	(66%)	(65%)	(63%)	(67%)	(62%)
Average Amount of Grant, 1973-74	$ 582	$ 560	$ 601	$ 531	$ 601	$ 708
Response rate	(70%)	(72%)	(70%)	(62%)	(73%)	(72%)

[a] Estimated numbers of participants are rounded to the nearest one hundred.

[b] Independent medical schools are included in the column for all institutions, but are not included in other columns.

[c] Confidence limits have been computed for all figures. Except where specified with an asterisk (*), 95 percent confidence limits ranged no more than + or - two percent of the figures. Confidence limits ranging above two percent are presented in Appendix D.

Table 5

Estimated Number of Participants in National Direct Student Loan Programs[a]

	All Institutions[b]	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Two-Year Colleges	Four-Year Colleges	Universities
Estimated Total Number of Participants, 1972-73	768,300[c]	454,600	312,800	88,300	440,300	238,800
Response rate	(74%)	(72%)	(77%)	(57%)	(79%)	(77%)
Estimated Total Number of Participants, 1973-74	752,900	457,700	294,200	96,100	415,500	240,300
Response rate	(75%)	(71%)	(78%)	(56%)	(80%)	(76%)
Estimated Number Receiving Assistance under Another Federal Program, 1973-74	524,200	307,200	216,500	75,900	295,300	152,500
Response rate	(68%)	(66%)	(70%)	(50%)	(73%)	(70%)
Participants by Level of Instruction, 1973-74:						
Freshman/Sophomore	52	56	47	100	47	43
Junior/Senior	39	36	43	0	45	42
Post-Baccalaureate	9	8	10	0	8	15
Total percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response rate	(66%)	(60%)	(71%)	(53%)	(72%)	(62%)
Participants by Adjusted Family Income, 1973-74:						
$0-7,499	56	63	46	70	53	55
$7,500-14,999	37	33	43	29*	39	37
$15,000 and over	7	4	11	1	8	8
Total percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response rate	(65%)	(62%)	(67%)	(52%)	(70%)	(62%)
Average Amount of Loan, 1973-74	$ 653	$ 517	$ 793	$ 515	$ 738	$ 805
Response rate	(71%)	(70%)	(72%)	(52%)	(75%)	(73%)

[a] Estimated numbers of participants are rounded to the nearest one hundred.

[b] Independent medical schools are included in the column for all institutions, but are not included in other columns.

[c] Confidence limits have been computed for all figures. Except where specified with an asterisk (*), 95 percent confidence limits ranged no more than + or - two percent of the figures. Confidence limits ranging above two percent are present in appendix X.

Table 6

Estimated Number of Participants in Guaranteed Student Loan Programs[a]

	All Institutions[b]	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Two-Year Colleges	Four-Year Colleges	Universities
Estimated Total Number of Participants, 1972-73	777,700[c]	499,900	274,500	90,400	423,500	260,500
Response rate	(70%)	(73%)	(69%)	(60%)	(72%)	(72%)
Estimated Total Number of Participants, 1973-74	686,700	421,200	262,300	65,900	380,700	236,900
Response rate	(72%)	(73%)	(72%)	(62%)	(76%)	(72%)
Estimated Number Receiving Assistance under Another Federal Program, 1973-74	254,600	142,400	109,100	32,500	149,100	70,000
Response rate	(63%)	(64%)	(62%)	(54%)	(67%)	(59%)
Participants by Level of Instruction, 1973-74:						
Freshman/Sophomore	42	44	40	100	39	31
Junior/Senior	39	40	36	0	42	43
Post-Baccalaureate	19	16	24	0	19	26
Total percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response rate	(61%)	(60%)	(63%)	(59%)	(66%)	(54%)
Participants by Adjusted Family Income, 1973-74:						
$0-7,499	32	35	26	46	30	29
$7,500-14,999	49	50	48	47	48	52
$15,000 and over	19	15	26	7	22	19
Total percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response rate	(59%)	(59%)	(58%)	(56%)	(63%)	(51%)
Average Amount of Loan, 1973-74 1973-74	$1,045	$ 909	$1,178	$ 894	$1,135	$1,184
Response rate	(67%)	(70%)	(66%)	(53%)	(71%)	(68%)

[a]Estimated numbers of participants are rounded to the nearest one hundred.

[b]Independent medical schools are included in the column for all institutions, but are not included in other columns.

[c]Confidence limits have been computed for all figures. Except where specified with an asterisk (*), 95 percent confidence limits ranged no more than + or - two percent of the figures. Confidence limits ranging above two percent are presented in Appendix D.

Table 7

Estimated Number of Students Receiving Assistance Under All Programs by Adjusted Family Income Categories[a]
(Unduplicated Count)

	All Institutions[b]	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Two-Year Colleges	Four-Year Colleges	Universities
Fall 1972:						
$0-7,499	738,400[c]	513,600	223,000	133,200	409,200	194,300
Response rate	(69%)	(67%)	(71%)	(67%)	(73%)	(63%)
$7,500-14,999	480,800	271,200	208,300	50,700	283,500	145,300
Response rate	(69%)	(67%)	(70%)	(66%)	(72%)	(62%)
$15,000 and above	118,500	49,300	68,600	10,800	68,400	38,700
Response rate	(66%)	(65%)	(67%)	(60%)	(70%)	(61%)
Fall 1973:						
$0-7,499	783,100	556,400	225,200	162,100	413,400	206,100
Response rate	(68%)	(66%)	(69%)	(67%)	(72%)	(59%)
$7,500-14,999	494,900	285,800	208,000	56,800	288,500	148,500
Response rate	(67%)	(66%)	(68%)	(66%)	(71%)	(59%)
$15,000 and above	115,500	47,800	67,300	9,500	68,500	37,100
Response rate	(66%)	(65%)	(66%)	(62%)	(70%)	(59%)

[a]Estimated numbers of participants are rounded to the nearest one hundred.

[b]Independent medical schools are included in the column for all institutions, but are not included in other columns.

[c]Confidence limits have been computed for all figures. Except where specified with an asterisk (*), 95 percent confidence limits ranged no more than + or - two percent of the figures. Confidence limits ranging above two percent are presented in Appendix D.

Table 8

Percentage of Students Assisted by O.E. Assistance Programs in Fall 1973, by Type of Institution

	BOG Recipients	SEOG Recipients	CW-S Recipients	NDSL Recipients	GSL Recipients	Total Assisted under all Programs
Level of educational instruction						
Two-year colleges	35%	25%	21%	13%	10%	16%
Four-year colleges	45	54	58	55	55	56
Universities	20	21	21	32	35	28
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(N)	167,500[a]	356,000	563,900	751,900	683,500	1,390,500
Form of control						
Public	74%	68%	67%	61%	62%	64%
Private	26	32	33	39	38	36
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
(N)	167,500	356,100	563,800	751,900	683,500	1,390,500

[a]Estimated number of participants are rounded to the nearest hundred.

Table 9

Average Tuition, Room and Board Costs

	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Two-Year Colleges	Four-Year Colleges	Universities
1972-1973:					
Tuition	$360[a]	$1,828	$508	$1,506	$1,222
Response rate	(77%)	(80%)	(74%)	(80%)	(78%)
Room and board	$954	$1,096	$923	$1,077	$1,198
Response rate	(70%)	(79%)	(59%)	(78%)	(78%)
1973-1974:					
Tuition	$377	$1,921	$533	$1,583	$1,282
Response rate	(77%)	(80%)	(74%)	(80%)	(78%)
Room and board	$1,006	$1,135	$974	$1,116	$1,254
Response rate	(70%)	(79%)	(59%)	(78%)	(78%)

[a]Confidence limits have been computed for all figures. Except where specified with an asterisk (*), 95 percent confidence limits ranged no more than + or - two percent of the figures. Confidence limits ranging above two percent are presented in Appendix D.

Table 10

Comparative Administrative Workload for Federal Student Aid Programs

Assessment of Workload	All Institutions[a]	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Two-Year Colleges	Four-Year Colleges	Universities
Basic Opportunity Grants:						
Light	39[b]	40	38	43	37	31
Moderate	38	37	39	38	38	34
Heavy	23	23	23	19	25	35
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response Rate	(78%)	(77%)	(79%)	(73%)	(80%)	(77%)
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants:						
Light	26	18	34	20	30	25
Moderate	57	56	57	55	58	60
Heavy	17	26	9	25	12	15
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response Rate	(76%)	(76%)	(76%)	(67%)	(79%)	(76%)
College Work Study:						
Light	4	3	5	4	4	2*
Moderate	45	42	47	46	43	39
Heavy	51	55	48	50	53	59
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response Rate	(76%)	(77%)	(75%)	(69%)	(77%)	(78%)
National Direct Student Loans:						
Light	12	14	10	17	9	89
Moderate	50	48	52	46	53	48
Heavy	38	38	38	37	38	43
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response Rate	(76%)	(73%)	(78%)	(58%)	(80%)	(79%)
Guaranteed Student Loans:						
Light	17	24	10	36	6	1*
Moderate	24	24	25	25	25	10
Heavy	59	52	65	39	69	89
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response Rate	(77%)	(77%)	(79%)	(68%)	(80%)	(79%)

[a]Independent medical schools are included in the column for all institutions, but are not included in other columns.

[b]Confidence limits have been computed for all figures. Except where specified with an asterisk (*), 95 percent confidence limits ranged no more than + or - two percent of the figures. Confidence limits ranging above two percent are presented in Appendix D.

Table 11

Primary Factor Increasing Administrative Workload

Factors	All Institutions[a]	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Two-Year Colleges	Four-Year Colleges	Universities
Introduction of BOGs	10[b]	10	11	10	10	11
Procedures associated with needs analysis	33	33	32	32	33	38
Packaging Student Aid	12	12	11	19	7	4*
Uncertainty over funding	34	35	33	28	38	41
Combination of above	11	10	13	11	12	6*
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response Rate	(78%)	(77%)	(79%)	(75%)	(80%)	(78%)

[a]Independent medical schools are included in the column for all institutions, but are not included in other columns.

[b]Confidence limits have been computed for all figures. Except where specified with an asterisk (*), 95 percent confidence limits ranged no more than + or - two percent of the figures. Confidence limits ranging above two percent are presented in Appendix D.

Table 12

Accuracy of Needs Analysis Test

Factors	All Institutions[a]	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Two-Year Colleges	Four-Year Colleges	Universities
Extent to which needs analysis reflects true ability to pay:						
Almost always	10[b]	11	8	10	9	15
Frequently or occasionally	50	49	51	46	52	57
Rarely	40	40	41	44	39	28
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response Rate	(78%)	(76%)	(80%)	(71%)	(81%)	(78%)

[a]Independent medical schools are included in the column for all institutions, but are not included in other columns.

[b]Confidence limits have been computed for all figures. Except where specified with an asterisk (*), 95 percent confidence limits ranged no more than + or - two percent of the figures. Confidence limits ranging above two percent are presented in Appendix D.

Table 13

Extent of Difficulty in Obtaining Guaranteed Loans for Different Types of Students

Type of Student and Level of Difficulty	All Institutions[a]	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Two-Year Colleges	Four-Year Colleges	Universities
Married Students:						
Little or none	36[b]	37	35	36	37	29
Some	49	50	48	49	48	58
Great	15	13	17	15	15	13
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response Rate	(74%)	(74%)	(74%)	(60%)	(77%)	(76%)
Single Students:						
Little or none	35	33	37	33	37	34
Some	47	42	53	39	53	53
Great	18	25	10	28	10	13
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response Rate	(74%)	(74%)	(74%)	(65%)	(76%)	(75%)
Financially Independent:						
Little or none	27	29	25	26	27	33
Some	45	44	46	38	51	45
Great	28	27	29	36	22	22
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response Rate	(74%)	(75%)	(74%)	(62%)	(77%)	(75%)
Financially Dependent:						
Little or none	36	29	44	33	40	25
Some	43	43	43	35	47	63
Great	21	28	13	32	13	12
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response Rate	(73%)	(74%)	(74%)	(65%)	(76%)	(75%)
Freshmen, Sophomores:						
Little or none	31	29	32	33	30	23
Some	43	39	48	37	49	41
Great	26	32	20	30	21	36
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response Rate	(72%)	(72%)	(73%)	(63%)	(76%)	(70%)

Table 13 - Extent of Difficulty in Obtaining Guaranteed Loans for Different Types of Students (Cont'd.)

Type of Student and Level of Difficulty	All Institutions	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Two-Year Colleges	Four-Year Colleges	Universities
Juniors/Seniors:						
Little or none	35	24	47	- [c]	50	39
Some	54	59	49	-	45	56
Great	11	17	4	-	5	5
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	-	100%	100%
Response Rate	(63%)	(58%)	(67%)	-	(76%)	(72%)
Post-Baccalaureates:						
Little or none	43	38	50	-	55	39
Some	24	15	36	-	36	50
Great	33	47	14	-	9	11
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	-	100%	100%
Response Rate	(43%)	(53%)	(37%)	-	(42%)	(73%)
Students Recommended for Subsidized Loans:						
Little or none	60	54	66	60	61	48
Some	30	32	29	27	32	43
Great	10	14	5	13	7	9
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response Rate	(72%)	(71%)	(73%)	(58%)	(76%)	(74%)
Students Recommended for Nonsubsidized Loans:						
Little or none	17	19	16	21	15	11
Some	23	14	31	17	27	23
Great	60	67	53	62	57	66
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response Rate	(70%)	(71%)	(71%)	(53%)	(74%)	(74%)
Students with Adjusted Family Incomes of:						
$0 - 7,499						
Little or none	54	52	55	57	52	44
Some	31	30	33	23	37	41
Great	15	18	12	20	11	15
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response Rate	(73%)	(73%)	(74%)	(66%)	(76%)	(73%)
$7,500 - 14,999						
Little or none	29	16	43	25	33	28
Some	52	56	47	46	55	55
Great	19	28	10	29	12	17
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response Rate	(73%)	(73%)	(74%)	(67%)	(76%)	(73%)
$15,000 and above						
Little or none	15	15	16	14	17	13
Some	29	21	37	22	33	33
Great	56	64	47	64	50	54
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response Rate	(72%)	(72%)	(73%)	(64%)	(75%)	(72%)

[a] Independent medical schools are included in the column for all institutions, but are not included in other columns.

[b] Confidence limits have been computed for all figures. Except where specified with an asterisk (*), 95 percent confidence limits ranged no more than + or - two percent of the figures. Confidence limits ranging above two percent are presented in Appendix D.

[c] Too few cases to compute.

Table 14

Impact of Federal Assistance Support on Institutions

Policy Area and Extent of Impact	All Institutions[a]	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Two-Year Colleges	Four-Year Colleges	Universities
Admissions Policies:						
No impact	41[b]	54	26	54	31	31
Minor	36	34	39	28	42	42
Major	23	12	35	18	27	27
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response Rate	(76%)	(75%)	(77%)	(73%)	(78%)	(75%)
Recruiting Policies:						
No impact	18	21	15	21	17	10
Minor	40	38	41	34	43	42
Major	42	41	44	45	40	48
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response Rate	(76%)	(75%)	(77%)	(73%)	(78%)	(75%)
Tuition Policies:						
No impact	55	70	40	65	48	50
Minor	35	27	43	31	38	39
Major	10	3	17	4	14	11
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response Rate	(76%)	(75%)	(77%)	(73%)	(77%)	(75%)
Overall Financial Condition:						
No impact	13	16	9	18	9	10
Minor	45	48	41	46	44	43
Major	42	36	50	36	47	47
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response Rate	(75%)	(75%)	(76%)	(73%)	(77%)	(75%)
Student Counseling:						
No impact	9	5	13	9	8	8
Minor	45	45	44	43	48	37
Major	46	50	43	48	44	55
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response Rate	(76%)	(77%)	(76%)	(73%)	(77%)	(75%)
Other Sources of Student Support:						
No impact	13	11	15	12	15	6
Minor	54	54	54	48	58	62
Major	33	35	31	40	27	32
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Response Rate	(75%)	(75%)	(75%)	(71%)	(76%)	(75%)

[a] Independent medical schools are included in the column for all institutions, but are not included in other columns.

[b] Confidence limits have been computed for all figures. Except where specified with an asterisk (*), 95 percent confidence limits ranged no more than + or - two percent of the figures. Confidence limits ranging above two percent are presented in Appendix D.

Table 15

The Effect of Availability of Federal Grants/Loans on Predicted Fall 1973 Enrollments

Fall 1973 Enrollment: Actual vs. Predicted	All Institutions[a]	Public Institutions	Private Institutions	Two-Year Colleges	Four-Year Colleges	Universities
As planned or within 2% of projections	49[b]	60	38	55	42	67
Exceeded projections by greater than 2%	18	16	21	17	19	15
Less than projections by greater than 2%	33	24	41	28	39	18
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total N	2,580	1,308	1,260	1,042	1,337	189
Response Rate	(76%)	(73%)	(78%)	(72%)	(78%)	(73%)
Of those with greater than expected enrollments, the availability of Federal grants/loans was:						
Major factor	29	25	31	30	29	14
Minor factor	16	8	22	2*	23	36
Not a factor	50	60	43	63	43	39
No answer	5	7	4	5	5	11
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Of those with less than expected enrollments, the availability of Federal grants/loans was:						
Major factor	40	32	45	28	45	51
Minor factor	33	40	28	36	32	26
Not a factor	21	19	22	28	18	9*
No answer	6	9	5	8	5	14
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

[a]Independent medical schools are included in the column for all institutions, but are not included in other columns.

[b]Confidence limits have been computed for all figures. Except where specified with an asterisk (*), 95 percent confidence limits ranged no more than + or - two percent of the figures. Confidence limits ranging above two percent are presented in Appendix D.

APPENDIX A:

Stratification Design for the Higher Education Panel

APPENDIX A

Stratification Design for the Higher Education Panel

Cell Number	Stratification Design for Sampling	Population N=2584	Panel N=646
	Public universities		
	Selectivity:		
1	Less than 550	72	56
2	550-599	31	27
3	600 or more	16	16
	Private universities		
	Selectivity:		
4	Less than 550	21	15
5	550-599	15	15
6	600 or more	36	33
	Four-year public colleges		
	Selectivity:		
7	Less than 450	96	21
8	450-499	66	12
9	500 or more	74	28
10	Unknown	100	21
	Four-year private non-sectarian colleges		
	Selectivity:		
11,15	Less than 500; Unknown	230	28
12	500-574	36	9
13	575-649	49	31
14	650 or more	51	33
	Four-year Catholic colleges		
	Selectivity:		
16	Less than 500	58	20
17	500-574	72	21
18	575 or more	37	16
19	Unknown	47	8
	Four-year other sectarian colleges		
	Selectivity:		
20	Less than 450	56	11
21	450-499	54	14
22	500-574	73	29
23	575 or more	54	37
24	Unknown	100	11
	Two-year public colleges		
	Enrollment:		
25,26,27	Less than 500	386	19
28	500-999	220	19
29	1000 or more	196	22
	Two-year private colleges		
	Enrollment:		
30,31	Less than 250	157	16
32	250-499	42	14
33	500 or more	25	6
	Predominantly black colleges		
34	Public four-year	36	8
35	Private four-year	49	15
36	Two-year	17	7
37	Independent medical schools	12	8

For definitions and a more detailed description, see John A. Creager et. al., National Norms for Entering College Freshmen, Fall 1968 ACE Research Reports, Vol. 3, No. 1, 1968.

APPENDIX B:

Survey Questionnaire

OMB No. 99-R0265. Exp. 6/74

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Higher Education Panel Survey Number 18

The Impact of Office of Education Student Assistance Programs

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS NOTE: Definitions are found on other side of page.

1. Please approximate the number of participants in the Federally assisted programs indicated below:

	BOG	SEOG/EOG	C W-S	NDSL	GSL
(a) Total no. participants, 1972-73	XXXXXXXX				
(b) Total no. participants, 1973-74					
(c) Participants, 1973-74, by:					
1. Level of instruction:					
Freshman, sophomore					
Junior, senior	XXXXXXXX				
Postbaccalaureate	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX			
2. Adjusted family income:					
$0 - $7,499 (see definitions)					
$7,500 - $14,999					
$15,000 and above					
(d) Estimated number receiving assistance under at least one other program, 1973-74					
(e) Average amount of grant/loan (1973-74)	$				

2. About what percentage of students receiving assistance under these Federal programs are classified as "independent" students? (see definitions)

In 1972-73 _____% In 1973-74 _____%

3. Within each income category below, approximately how many students (unduplicated count) are receiving assistance under the Federal student aid programs identified above in Fall 1973 as compared to Fall 1972?

Adjusted family income of:	Fall 1972	Fall 1973
$0 - $7,499		
$7,500 - $14,999		
$15,000 and above		

STUDENT ENROLLMENT AND CHARGES

4. What are the typical student charges for full-time undergraduates at your institution for 1973-74 as compared to 1972-73?

	1972-1973	1973-1974
Tuition, fees (in-state)		
Room and Board		

5. How did actual opening fall 1973 enrollment (full-time) compare with the enrollment projected by your institution in developing the 1973-74 academic-year budget?

_____ As planned, or within 2% of projections
_____ Exceeded projections by greater than 2%
_____ Less than projections by greater than 2%

IF MORE OR LESS: in your judgment, was availability of Federal grants or loans a factor?
___Yes, a major factor ___Yes, a minor factor ___No, not a factor

6. Please attempt to characterize your total (full-time) student enrollment by income level: (i.e., approximate percentage of enrollment falling into each category)

Adjusted family income of:	%
$0 - $7,499	
$7,500 - $14,999	
$15,000 and above	
	100%

December 3, 1973

EXPERIENCES WITH ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

7. Please indicate the comparative administrative workload (per assisted student) encountered by your institution this fall for each program:

	Light	Moderate	Heavy
Basic Opportunity Grants	____	____	____
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	____	____	____
College Work-Study Program	____	____	____
National Direct Student Loans	____	____	____
Guaranteed Student Loans	____	____	____

8. In your opinion, which of the following factors increased the overall administrative workload the most at your institution: (Check One)

a. Introduction of BOGs ____
b. Procedures associated with needs analysis ____
c. Packaging of a student's aid ____
d. Uncertainty over funding ____

9. For each type of student below, please indicate the extent of difficulty each has had in obtaining a guaranteed loan this fall:

	Little or no Difficulty	Some Difficulty	Great Difficulty
Married students	____	____	____
Single students	____	____	____
Financially independent students (see definition)	____	____	____
Financially dependent students	____	____	____
Freshmen, sophomores	____	____	____
Juniors, seniors	____	____	____
Postbaccalaureate students	____	____	____
Students recommended for subsidized loans	____	____	____
Students recommended for nonsubsidized loans	____	____	____
Students with family incomes of $0 - $7,499*	____	____	____
Students with family incomes of $7,500 - $14,999*	____	____	____
Students with family incomes of $15,000 and above*	____	____	____

*Adjusted family income levels.

10. In your judgment, how often does the needs analysis result in an expected family contribution that each family can in fact pay?

____ Almost Always ____ Frequently ____ Rarely

11. To what extent have the Federal student assistance programs, and increasing availability of Federal student assistance support, had a material impact on your institution over the past several years with respect to:

	No Impact	Minor Impact	Major Impact
a. Admissions policies	____	____	____
b. Recruiting policies	____	____	____
c. Tuition policies	____	____	____
d. Overall financial condition	____	____	____
e. Student counseling	____	____	____
f. Other sources of student support	____	____	____

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM
BY DECEMBER 17, 1973

Person completing this form: _____

Office: _____

Telephone Number: _____

APPENDIX C:

Estimation Formulas Utilized for Data Analysis

Appendix C

Estimation Formulas Utilized for Data Analysis

In order to develop population estimates from the sample data, institutional weights were calculated--within each stratification cell and for each individual item of data--according to the following:

$$X'_{hik} = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \sum_{i=1}^{n'_{hk}} W_{hk} X_{hik}$$

where: W_{hk} is a stratum weight for the ith item, the ratio of the number of institutions in the population to that in the responding sample for the hth stratum.

X_{hik} is a datum reported by the ith sample institution in the hth stratum.

L is the number of strata defining a reporting category.

n'_{hk} is the number of sample institutions responding to the ith item in the hth stratum.

Estimates of sampling error were prepared for weighted population estimates according to the following:

$$\sigma^2_{X'_{hik}} = \sum_{h=1}^{L} \frac{N_h^2}{n'_{hk}} \left(1-f_{hk}\right)\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n'_{hk}} \left(X'_{hik} - \bar{X}_{hk}\right)^2}{n'_{hk} - 1}\right)$$

where: f_{hk} is the ratio of the number of institutions responding to the ith item to that in the population for the hth stratum.

N_h is the number of population institutions in the hth stratum.

These formulas have been adapted from M. H. Hansen, W. N. Hurwitz, and W. G. Madow, Sample Survey Methods and Theory, Vol. I (New York: John Wiley and Sons, 1953).

APPENDIX D:

Population Estimates with Confidence Limits

above two percent of Estimate

Appendix D

Population Estimates with Confidence Limits above two percent of Estimate

Table Number and Item	Population Estimate	Confidence Interval[a]
Estimates of Aggregate Counts		
Table 2: number of BOG participants, 1973-74, by adjusted family income of $15,000 and over at:		
two-year colleges	177	9
universities	179	6
Table 3: number of SEOG participants, 1973-74, by adjusted family income of $15,000 and over at:		
public institutions	227	6
two-year colleges	90	4
universities	164	16
Table 4: number of CW-S participants at postbaccalaureate level of instruction at:		
private institutions	10,086	227
Table 4: number of CW-S participants, 1973-74, by adjusted family income of $15,000 and over at:		
two-year colleges	2,328	61
Table 5: number of NDSL participants, 1973-74, by adjusted family income of $15,000 and over at:		
two-year colleges	1,071	23
Estimates of Percentages		
Table 10: administrative workload for CW-S was light at:		
universities	2.4%	.08%
Table 10: administrative workload for GSL was light at:		
universities	0.7%	.05%
Table 11: primary factor increasing administrative workload was packaging of student aid at:		
universities	4.7%	.17%
Table 11: primary factor increasing administrative workload was a combination of factors at:		
universities	5.9%	.17%
Table 15: of those with greater than expected enrollments, availability of federal grants/loans was a minor factor at:		
two-year colleges	2.4%	.14%
Table 15: of those with less than expected enrollments, availability of federal grants/loans was not a factor at:		
universities	9.3%	.24%

[a]Ninety-five percent confidence intervals (interpreted as + or -).

Other Reports of the Higher Education Panel
American Council on Education

Blandford, B. and Dutton, D. **Survey of First-Year Graduate and Postdoctoral Enrollment in Science and Engineering.** Higher Education Panel Report, No. 1, August, 1971.

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Changes in Graduate Programs in Science and Engineering 1970–72 and 1972–1974. Science Resources Studies Highlights. Washington: National Science Foundation, July, 1972.

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Dutton, J. E. and Blandford, B. A. **Enrollment of Junior-Year Students (1971 and 1972).** Higher Education Panel Report, No. 12, April, 1973.

Dutton, J. E. **Courses and Enrollment in Ethnic/Racial Studies.** Higher Education Panel Report, No. 14, August, 1973.

Dutton, J. E. and Jenkins, M. D. **The Urban Involvement of Colleges and Universities.** Higher Education Panel Report, No. 15, August, 1973.

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Dutton, J. E. **First-Year Enrollment for Masters or Higher Degrees, Fall 1973.** Higher Education Panel Report, No. 17, April, 1974.

Single copies of the above reports may be obtained from the Higher Education Panel, American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036.